

THE EVENING STAR.

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON.

MONDAY, November 6, 1905

CROSBY S. NOYES, Editor

THE STAR has a regular and permanent Family Circulation much more than the combined circulation of the other Washington dailies. As a News Advertising Medium it has no competition.

For order to avoid delays on account of personal absence, letters to THE STAR should not be addressed to any individual connected with the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to the Editorial or Business Departments, according to tenor of purpose.

Tomorrow at the Polls.

All men are liars. There is high authority for this, and for all we know the statement had its origin in early election predictions. Certain it is that that field affords a wide scope for those who, either because of self-interest or the exercise of a natural exuberance of spirit, are given to frolicking with figures and facts. The confidence of the candidate for public office is proverbial and necessary. The aggressive claims of a campaign manager are imposed by the rules of the game. Both the confidence and the claims must be supported by an array of figures, and there you are. The multiplication table is heaven's best gift to the politician.

This year's campaigns are virtually closed. Tomorrow the people vote. The result? Who shall say with anything like a sober look at the situation? There has never before been such confusion. A democratic candidate for governor of Ohio running on the temperance issue! A republican split in Massachusetts on the tariff issue! Joe Blackburn of Kentucky an anti-machine candidate for the Senate! Tammany in the role of the savior of society in New York! For this, where now shall we look for surprises?

Far and away, the most interesting figures of the hour are Mr. Ivins and Mr. Jerome. Both are men of the highest courage and character, and in point of ability as a campaigner Mr. Ivins takes a place among the first men of the country. The success of these two men tomorrow would, although they are running for merely local places, be a national blessing. They stand for a country in which the whole country is interested—candor, honesty and independence in office—the country may well give them its blessing.

Mr. Jerome's chances are thought to be good. Not so the chances of Mr. Ivins. Although he is the party's candidate, he is opposed by some of the leading Republicans of the city in the interests of Tammany, and even the national administration figures in that list. The President and Mr. Root are both anti-machine in Philadelphia, and Mr. Root has spoken for Mr. Jerome without a word for Mr. Ivins in New York. The President and Judge Taft are both anti-Cox in Cincinnati. But for New York, the President will not only say that he has not said anything against Mr. Ivins, which, in effect, the New Yorkers say, is nuts for Tammany.

After the Folger campaign in 1882, in which a good man was slaughtered by the open opposition of many republicans and the neglect of others to do their duty, there was quite an interesting party reckoning. There may be another next year, and still another in 1908.

Guard the Crossings!

In yesterday's Star was printed a news article which indicated that there is still a grave chance of disaster at Maryland and Virginia avenues, where the rapid transit lines cross the steam tracks, and the fact was disclosed that there is a difference of opinion between the police and the officials of one of the electric lines as to the best method of insuring a clear track for the street cars.

It matters not to the public whether the responsibility is placed upon the conductor or the motorman of the street car, or is imposed upon the gatesmen or equally upon the crew of the steam train. The main point is that there should be no misunderstanding, no chance of a slip. If a street car filled with passengers were struck by a locomotive and people were killed and injured there would be little satisfaction in ascertaining that the disaster was caused by a failure of the various operatives and guards to do their duty according to the system of one side or the other.

These points are particularly dangerous, owing to the practice of the railroad company of switching trains to and fro across the street ways. It is claimed by the railroad officials that this is absolutely necessary. If the Commissioners are satisfied that this is true and that the railroad work cannot be done otherwise, they should forthwith issue orders based upon the existing police regulations, or upon new ones if the old are inadequate, definitely setting forth the course of procedure for all street cars that use these lines.

It is to be remembered that there is now standing an old but never used police regulation requiring all street cars to be brought to a halt before crossing rapid transit car tracks. The courts have sustained the Commissioners in their issuance of this rule and it is available today if it becomes necessary to bring the railroads to the point of adopting safer methods pending the completion of the terminal work.

This week will again demonstrate how little the straw vote and its kindred methods of prophecy amount to. The recommendation that a supplementary conduit be constructed for the safeguarding of the city from a water famine incident to the breaking of the old aqueduct is renewed in forceful terms by Gen. Mackenzie, chief of engineers, in his annual report, as printed in the news columns today. The reasoning on which this recommendation is based is familiar, but none the less persuasive. The present conduit is fifty years old, and although it was well built and shows no present signs of decay, it is a safe assumption that there is danger of a break. In fact, Gen. Mackenzie points out three ways in which this great main might become disabled, first by the caving in of the roof of one of the six tunnels that are cut through the seamy rock and have never been lined; second, by the washing out of one of the twenty-six culverts that have been constructed almost wholly in dam ground; third, by the breaking of the dam in the dam reservoir, which not only impounds the water in the storage tank, but carries the by-conduit to the lower reservoir.

The fact that half a century has passed without disaster to the conduit is no safe criterion upon which to base a confident expectation of future immunity. As the chief of engineers points out, culverts as strong as those on the line of the aqueduct have been washed out by heavy rains and any one of these might crumble under the impact of a torrent any spring. The unlined tunnels cannot be made perfectly tight until a second conduit is supplied, and meanwhile they are occasionally dropping quantities of rock into the clear water. A sudden shock on the surface might cause a heavier fall of rock than usual some day, and the capital would be faced by a serious situation. The character of the Dalecarlia dam is not such as to warrant implicit confidence in its ability to withstand exceptionally heavy pressure.

But whether the present conduit is weak or strong, whatever may be its chances of endurance, the fact remains that the city has approached the limits of its supply so

President to leave a record of having visited every state and territory during his term of office. Alas! alone has not seen him, but there is time for him to pack his grip and go even there. It is the proper spirit to show, and his successors in the White House would do well to copy it. However strongly a man is opposed while a candidate for the presidency, he bests after election an object of interest to all the people alike. There is a general desire to see him and hear him speak, and this feeling is often at its highest in localities where opposition to him as a party leader is the most uncompromising.

Nothing new whatever, either in the President, or in the southern people, was disclosed by this visit. Every feature of it might have been lined in advance. There was the man, young, ardent, fond of the crowd and responsive to popular acclaim, and there were the people, schooled in hospitality and naturally appreciative of sand and strenuousness. They reward those qualities in their own, and like them in others. The result was a series of hearty enough on both sides, and some tip-top feasts, tempting to any palate. But votes changed, tomorrow, or next year, or in 1908? Not a one on your life!

Election Returns.

For an "off year" the elections to be held tomorrow are of exceptional interest. In New York and Philadelphia municipal campaigns are now closing which involve many considerations of importance to all observers of the course of political events, and especially to all who are concerned with the development of high-grade city administration. In Maryland there is now closing a fight for and against a constitutional amendment seriously affecting the suffrage system of the state and involving the future of a formidable political machine.

While the returns from these and other elections tomorrow will not be as voluminous as in the years of congressional and presidential campaigns, they will be eagerly awaited by the people of Washington and closely studied as they are published. In order to give the community the earliest possible access to the figures and results of the balloting, therefore, The Star has arranged, as in other years, to bulletin all returns tomorrow night, using for this purpose the large screens on Pennsylvania avenue, upon which the announcements will be shown by stereopticon as quickly as they are received.

This service will begin as soon as darkness falls and will be continued until all questions are settled. Whenever the returns justify extra editions of the paper will be issued, to carry the news to those who cannot easily get down town to watch the screens.

No opportunity is neglected to make this display of the election news complete. The full regular service of the Associated Press will be supplemented by reports from The Star's staff and special correspondents in the field and the complete election night bulletins of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies, all brought into The Star office by special wires. No time will be lost in flashing the bulletins upon the screens. There will be means of entertainment between intervals of news getting, moving pictures, and cartoons being displayed frequently.

With fair weather there will be in front of The Star office tomorrow night the best possible opportunity for a comfortable and early receipt of the quickest announcements of the ballot counting in all the states.

Mr. Cleveland.

Mr. Cleveland's letter declining membership on the board of directors of the Theodore B. Reed Memorial Association is in an excellent key and his position is excellently taken. In it he strikes just at this time at one of the most serious of public abuses—that of the lending of one's name to matters about which one knows nothing and with which one is not expected to have anything to do. If the point were made by Mr. Cleveland in this comparatively unimportant matter had been taken some years ago by men of eminence in New York about what have turned out to be public matters of the greatest importance reputations now hopelessly smirched would today be bright as gold. Henceforth directors must more or less direct, and keep in touch with what is proceeding in part by the use of their names. In the language of Mr. Blackburn of Kentucky slightly altered, "He who dabbles in a dastard; he who dabbles in a dastard; he who dabbles in a dastard."

Possibly President Roosevelt cannot see why newspaper men should bother about a cabinet officer when there are so many members of Congress always obligingly ready to be interviewed.

New York is looking for the greatest grand opera season ever known, and Washington is already expecting a pennant-winning ball team for next summer. The pleasures of hope are perennial.

It is said that William Waldorf Astor does not wear a monocle. Perhaps he takes it off when he comes over so that he cannot see so much of America.

The assurances that "we are on the eve of a decisive victory" have arrived on schedule time in various parts of the country.

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A New Conduit Needed.

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close in its demands that a second system of main and reservoirs is imperatively needed to provide for the future. Such works require long preparations and are not to be rushed through in a few months. Gen. Mackenzie indicates in his report the necessity of going ahead deliberately, for he points out that the second conduit, if built, should be a totally different route from that of the old one, in order to minimize the chances of both becoming disabled at once. This will compel a careful survey of the ground and the deliberate choice of a new course. If the appropriation for a preliminary survey is granted by Congress this winter it will probably be at least ten years before the project is fully completed and the new conduit and reservoirs placed in service. By that time the problem of supply and demand may be acute, especially if the capital continues to grow at its present rate.

Considering past activities it seems remarkable that Kienkef should still contain enough people to tempt the ruffians who devote themselves to massacre.

The position of Cesar Nicholas is a delicate one. It is hard for a man to appear serenely autocratic while holding himself in readiness to run at any minute.

J. P. Morgan is not regarded as the financial power he once was. But he never seems short of money when he really wants to buy anything.

Tammany insists that this reform enthusiasm which pervades the country is too provincial to gain much consideration in New York.

Mr. Wm. T. Jerome may not be what is termed a practical politician, but he is an exceedingly practical candidate.

Instead of having the most rigid government in the world, Russia has now no government.

SHOOTING STARS.

Supply and Demand.

"There is a great demand for municipal ownership, isn't there?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum. "There is a demand. But I don't think there is going to be any supply."

"I don't stand up for the trusts," said Uncle Eben, "but I kin say for 'em. I dey ain't made as much trouble in my family as crap games an' hoss races."

A Statesman.

"Charley takes a great interest in the tariff," said young Mrs. Torkins. "He is getting to be a regular statesman."

"What makes you think so?"

"He talks in his sleep about standing pat."

General Satisfaction.

Once more the freeman lifts his hand.

His sacred vote to cast.

And through the land there doth expand Contentment deep and vast.

The men who are elected.

Are glad because they win;

Those who are not feel righteous joy Because they should have been.

Apprehensive.

"Do you think the Panama canal will be a good thing?"

"I don't know," answered Mr. Dustin Stax. "There is so much prejudice against graft that good things are getting scarcer every year."

Chivalry.

The days are gone when one could be downright rude to a woman.

Yet great forbearance we see Because he loves her so.

She buys to get his money's worth. He wears, despite men's thoughtless mirth, The funniest socks and ties on earth, Because he loves her so.

No gory blade he now may shake To shield her from a foe;

Yet sanguine sacrifice he'll make, Because he loves her so.

When she, by pencil sharpening, His razor to the bad doth bring, He smiles and doesn't say a thing, Because he loves her so.

Disease is Benevolent.

From Edinburgh Cable to the New York Sun.

Sir Frederick Treves, in an address before the Philosophical Society on the subject of disease, promulgated what appears to be a startling paradox, that disease, instead of being, as is generally supposed, malignant, is really benevolent. People have considered every symptom of disease noxious, and that it ought to be stamped out with relentless determination, but according to Sir Frederick the motive of disease is benevolent and protective. If it were not for disease, he said, the human race would soon be extinct.

The lecturer took examples such as a wound and the suppurating abscess, which is a process of cure to be initiated rather than hindered. Peritonitis, he said, was an operating surgeon's best friend; without it every example of appendicitis would be fatal. The phenomena of a cough and cold were in the main manifestations of a cure. Without them a common cold might become fatal. The cough and persistent sneezing were practical means of dislodging bacteria from the nasal passage and the cough, by removing the bacteria from the windpipe. Again, the whole of the manifestations of tuberculosis were expressions of unflinching efforts on the part of the body to oppose the progress of invading bacterium.

A Change of Circumstances.

From the Los Angeles Times.

Each of the present Russian grand dukes is allowed to draw an income of \$1,000,000 a year, which privilege began at the time of birth. But the outlook for the future is not bright. The grand duke who can draw his breath may consider himself in luck.

Consoling.

From the Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.

It ought to cheer the widows and orphans of the country up lots to learn that President McCurdy sits in a \$2,000 chair, in the center of a \$12,000 rug, with his feet on a \$6,000 table.

Where the Women Balked.

From the Providence Journal.

The strong-minded woman frequently boasts that she is willing to make any sacrifice in order to gain what she believes to be her rights; but at the annual election of the New York State Suffrage Association the other day not a delegate would pass her bonnet for the collection of ballots. They borrowed a hat from the janitor.

Revenge.

From the Cleveland Leader.

A Chicago minister has been dismissed from his charge because he is "too good at pool." The deacon he beat must be a hard icer.

Exasperating.

From the Omaha Bee.

Deaf mutes are said to be more expert in manufacturing telephone machinery than men with ordinary faculties; and there are times when one is led to believe that they are being tried as telephone operators.

Couldn't Do It Anywhere.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

The grafters cannot win in San Francisco if the men desirous of good government will turn out and help secure it.

Muddy Campaign.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

When the election of 1904 will probably spend some time scraping the mud off.

Dowry.

From the Baltimore American.

Down with the Poe amendment!

Smoot, Coffey & McCalley.

1216 F St. Phone 725.

Silks, Velvets & Dress Goods.

Some specials that invite you to inspect one of the best selected stocks in the city.

—New Society Messaline Silks, 36 inches wide, in ivory, cream, ciel, navy, cardinal, old rose, pastel pink, Alice blue, light gray, Nile green, reseda, champagne and black.

Special, per yard..... \$1.50

—Rich Plaid Silks, in tartan and other effects; also the latest creations in Persian Silks, in all the handsomest oriental colors and patterns. Priced from 75c. to \$3.50 Yd.

—Excellent Quality Nonpareil Chiffon Velvet, in the new shades of plum, green, red, Alice blue, brown, navy, etc. Special, per yard..... \$1.00

—Advance styles in New Gray Dress Goods, in plain and broken plaid effects. Special, per yard..... \$1.25

—Splendid line of Hairline Plaid Granite Cloth and Striped Camel's Hair Cloth; 54 inches wide; in a wide variety of stylish colors; \$1.50 value. Special, per yard..... \$1.00

Smoot, Coffey & McCalley 1216 F Street.

SHOE INVENTION.

Greatest Improvement in Shoemaking in the Past Century.

Do your shoes hurt at the instep?

For a hundred years manufacturers have been making shoes imperfectly. They have "overlapped" seven thicknesses at the front seam below the instep. This "bunch" has caused the good to suffer and the profane to swear.

Today shoes are being made a new way—called the "H. J." way, after its inventor.

Shoes made the "H. J." way have no "bunch" at the instep seam, are neater, more comfortable and enable many to wear a size smaller.

If your shoes have pained you across the instep or ball of the foot it was because of this "bunch" of bulky seam.

It proves that your feet require the "H. J." shoes.

Cost no more than the other styles.

Look for the "H. J." label. None genuine without it.

If your dealer hasn't H. J. Shoes yet, you can get them at Crocker's, 929 Pa. ave.

Our fine Bakery Goods are served in our Luncheon Dept.

UMPKIN PIES as we make them reach a standard of deliciousness no other pies have yet attained.

Pure, wholesome, delicious. Price, 30c.

Reeves, 1209 F St.

Your Home Will Be Heated Comfortably

—This winter if you have a modern Steam or Hot-water System put in. We would be pleased to consult with you about putting in the new heating plant. Postal or phone us.

Biggs Heating Co., 1410 Pa. ave. N.W. Phone M. 8601.

Superb Furs —Priced Low.

No matter how little or how much you desire to expend for furs the price will be right at our store. We guarantee the measure of QUALITY and STYLE here. We manufacture our own furs from skins which we import direct, saving you all intermediate profits.

Special showing of MINK FURS.

SAKS FUR CO., MANUFACTURING FURRIERS, 1216 F St. Phone M. 8601.

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Down with the Poe amendment!

69c. White Waistings, 39c.

A lot of High-class Imported Mercerized White Waistings; heavy weight 42 inches wide. The quality is limited so be on hand to reap the benefit. Only yard.

39c.

Blanket Sale

11-4 Full Size White Wool Blankets.

A smoothness of finish and an evenness of weaving render this covering both attractive and durable. Wide silk binding. All borders. \$4.25 value.

\$3.48.

11-4 Full Size White Wool Blankets.

Made of good materials; finished well; very soft and warm; red, blue and pink borders; \$4.00 value. Pair..... \$3.98

15 Pairs 11-4 White Wool Blankets.

Extremely well made, in a manner to indicate wear. A special value at the original price; \$5.00 value. Pair..... \$4.45

11-4 All-wool Blankets.

Come in gray and scarlet; close in weave; fine in finish; fast color; will wash well; all borders in the gray; \$6.00 value. Pair..... \$5.00

Full Size Crochet Quilt.

Four pretty medallion designs; best yarn used; hemmed ready for use; \$1.19 value..... \$1.00

Full Size Cut-out Corner Crochet Quilt.

The proper spread for metal bed; fringed all around; \$1.59 value..... \$1.39

Full Size Marseilles Quilt.

Come in satin and tufted finish; 8 handsome, artistic designs; hemmed; \$2.29 value..... \$1.98

Full Size Cut-out Corner Marseilles Quilt.

Beautiful satin finish; four effective designs; fringed on four sides. This spread will improve the looks of your metal bed very materially; regular price, \$3.00..... \$2.50

Extra Heavyweight Silko-line Comfort.

Filled with best white laminized cotton; artistic oriental designs; scroll quilting full size; \$1.79 value..... \$1.50

These Prices Will Make Our Notion Department Busy Tomorrow.

15c. Cling Socket Fasteners, black or white. Dozen. Sale price..... 10c.

Assorted Iron Holders. Sale price..... 4c.

10c. Princess Pin Books. Sale price..... 8c.

Black or White Darning Cotton. Sale price, dozen..... 10c.

10c. Featherbone, black or white. Sale price, yard..... 8c.

Sovarian Pins, all sizes. Sale price, each..... 7c.

High-grade Steel Scissors, 3 1/2 to 6 inches. Sale price..... 25c.

All-silk Taffeta Seam Binding, all colors. Sale price..... 7c.

Aluminum Tumbler, all sizes. Sale price..... 1c.

Dressmakers' Full-count Pins; dozen papers. Sale price